

BUDGET SPEECH

OF

THE HON. R. G. REID

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Delivered on March 11

1925

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

ALSO FINANCIAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION AND
EXTRACTS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
1924.

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BUDGET SPEECH

DELIVERED BY

HON. R. G. REID

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

MARCH 11, 1925

MR. SPEAKER,—

I now move that the House go into Committee of Supply for the consideration of the Estimates.

It has been customary in past years to preface the usual outline of the Budget by a general statement of economic conditions in the Province, for it is manifest that all fields of endeavour that are being fostered in Alberta have a direct or an indirect bearing on the wealth and prosperity of the Province.

The annual increase in the wealth of the people in all branches of industrial and agricultural activity is in turn reflected in our Revenues and Expenditures. A prosperous year is apt to increase the Revenue and decrease the Expenditure, while an adverse season has an exactly contrary effect.

From the viewpoint of net returns, the year 1924 will go down in the history of the Province as one of the good years. There are a few districts, of course, that will have to be excluded from such a general statement. In a large crop area, such as we have, this must apply, however, to almost any year. Different localities will have their off years at varying periods. But, considering the low cost of taking off the crop and the high prices of grain, the returns for the year 1924 (taking the Province as a whole) will compare favourably with preceding years of high yields.

I.—REVIEW OF GENERAL CONDITIONS, 1924.

I shall not give more than an outline here of the value and output of production for the past year. The total value of all production, including grain, fodder crops, dairying, poultry, and fur, is \$217,477,308.23* as compared with \$209,232,430.00 for the year 1923. It will, therefore, be seen that there was a substantial increase in the returns to those engaged in our basic industry. Unfortunately, the returns from the 1924 crop were distributed over a smaller number of farmers, owing to the crop failures in a section of our Province. However, those who were so fortunate as to have a crop will have a much larger return for their labours than for the preceding year.

* See Statement No. 12, Page 32.

II.—DAIRY INDUSTRY.

With all the progress that has been made in agriculture in recent years, it is in the Dairy Industry that the Province has made the greatest advances. The Dairy Industry of Alberta is developing rapidly, and last year's operations will show a material increase in production; a gratifying general improvement in the quality of the cream and butter handled through the creameries; and a considerable increase in the quality of butter exported direct by creamery operators to overseas markets.

The annual increase in production may be fairly measured by the butter and cheese output of our dairy factories. As a matter of comparison, it may be stated that the 54 creameries operating in 1922 made 15,417,070 pounds of butter. In 1923, 75 creameries made 17,868,853 pounds.* As for 1924, the 89 creameries now in operation will have a total butter output of approximately 21,500,000 pounds.*

The figures for cheese production are not so encouraging. It is expected that the 13 factories in operation will have an output somewhat less than that of last year, which was 1,865,608 pounds, the amount estimated for 1924 being 1,675,000 pounds.

A steady improvement is being noted in the general quality of the cream furnished to the creameries, and a corresponding betterment in the grade of butter as well. Through the activities of the Provincial cream and butter grading services the Government is in a position to follow this phase of the industry quite closely. It is very evident that the forty odd thousand farmers who are marketing their cream through the creameries of the Province fully appreciate the fact that the present system provides an opportunity for them to secure a return for their product exactly in proportion to the quality of cream they deliver. Farmers are also entitled to have their product graded on its merits by a disinterested person; and, furthermore, the law respecting the matter is framed in such a manner that the purchaser of cream must pay a uniform price for cream in each grade. It simply means that every cream producer who is patronizing a creamery has at any time a choice of at least three prices for his cream as represented by the standard grading, viz.: "Special," "First," and "Second." This has proved to be the most effective argument for quality production.

Although most of the butter produced by the creameries in Alberta is consumed in our home market, and in British Columbia, it is interesting to note that an annually increasing proportion is being shipped to other markets. For instance, in 1922 approximately one million pounds were exported direct to markets outside of Canada; in 1923 these direct exports had increased to two million pounds; and in 1924 over four million pounds of creamery butter were graded for export, principally to Great Britain. Another point of interest is that this year's export equals the total production of manufactured butter in 1913.

Given a reasonably normal season for dairy production in 1925, it would not be surprising if the export figure be then

* See Statement No. 12, Page 32.

nearly twice as large as the figure quoted for last year. It will be remembered that in 1923, for the first time, some 2,600 packages of Alberta creamery butter were shipped to Great Britain *via* the Panama Canal route. Last year, the Central Creameries, Limited, and P. Burns & Co., Ltd., Calgary, and the Woodland Dairy, Limited, Edmonton, exported to Great Britain *via* that route some 13,712 packages of butter, a very material increase over last year. Complimentary reports have been received from Great Britain concerning the higher grade butter which has been shipped to there from this Province.

In view of what has been stated in the foregoing paragraphs, it is fair to say that 1924 has been a good year for dairying. It is true that the average selling prices of creamery butter and factory cheese have been slightly lower than the 1923 price level; but they are still about 20% higher than the average selling price of those commodities for the pre-war years (1912, 1913, and 1914).

III.—MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The production of coal for the year 1924 was 5,175,226 tons, of a value of \$19,101,209.00.* This is a good showing, in view of the fact that approximately 50 per cent. of the miners were on strike from April 1 to October 15.

There was also a production of 1,102 barrels of petroleum, worth \$8,177.00; and of 7,100,000 cubic feet of natural gas, valued at \$1,850,000.00. Included in this latter is 2,860 barrels of gasoline, valued at \$15,326.00, which is gasoline extracted from wet gas.

Structural materials, including clay, lime, and cement mined during the year are valued at \$1,790,276.00. Therefore, the total mineral production of the Province for the year 1924 was \$22,749,662.00 as compared with \$31,287,536.00 in the year 1923.

IV.—RURAL CREDITS.

Agriculture, however, must remain as the mainstay of Canada for years to come; and for Alberta this is particularly true. While this great industry should stand on its own feet, it is also true that it is a duty of the State to see that it does not have to bear burdens greater than those carried by other occupations. We find in Western Canada today that the farmer has to pay interest rates, for his capital money, in excess of those which are being paid by those engaged in other industries.

The remedy for this must be found, not in the interests of the farmer alone, but primarily as something which vitally affects the well-being of the Dominion. This principle has been recognized in numerous other lands: in European countries, in the Commonwealth of Australia, in New Zealand, and in the

* See Statement No. 11, Page 31.

great Republic which lies to the south of us. It is noteworthy that Walter Hines Page, who served as United States ambassador to Great Britain prior to and during the Great War, seemed to be one of those who early appreciated the necessity which existed in his country for a Federal Farm Loan Scheme, as the following quotation from one of his letters, addressed to President-elect Woodrow Wilson, will indicate:

"The time has come when the land must be developed by the new agriculture, and farming made a business. This calls for money. Every acre will repay a reasonable loan on long time at a fair interest rate, and group-borrowing develops the men quite as much as the men will develop the soil. It saved the German Empire, and is re-making Italy. And this is the proper use of much of the money that now flows into the reach of the 'credit barons.' This building-up of farm life will restore the equilibrium of our civilization; and, besides, will prove to be one-half the solution of our currency and credit problem."

The question of long term Rural Credits is one that has been awaiting a solution in this Province for many years; and in providing this solution the Dominion Government will have made the greatest contribution that has been made, in recent times, to the stabilization and encouragement of agriculture in Canada.

V.—ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ACT.

Three new societies have been incorporated under *The Co-operative Credit Act* of 1924, which brings the total up to twenty-eight in full operation as at December 31 last. The total advances, including carry-overs, made through these societies, amounted to approximately \$900,000, of which \$540,863.12 has been repaid. This represents a repayment as at December 31, 1924, of approximately 60 per cent.

There are wheat certificates, to the extent of thousands of bushels, held as security by the various societies in addition to the money already collected.

In view of the partial crop failure in some districts, the low grade of the grain in others, and incompleting threshing operations among some farmers in the north, this is a very creditable report.

During the past year, the Government has been instrumental in securing a further reduction of one-half of one per cent on the interest rate, so that the societies are now paying 6 per cent for the money.

A general reserve fund was opened up during the year, as a result of legislation enacted last session, to protect the guarantee of the Province. This account now amounts to \$1,825.16, with some of the societies yet to contribute. This fund is made up of one-half of one per cent on all loans.

VI.—SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY AN AID TO IRRIGATION PROBLEMS.

Practical plans for the colonization of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District and other irrigation areas are going forward. More intensive methods of farming are necessary in connection with irrigation, and it is the policy of the Government to induce closer settlement of these lands, with smaller holdings than are the rule in other systems of farming.

This object will be furthered by the projected establishment of sugar beet factories. One (that of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company) is now practically assured. The initial expenditure, alone, on this work will involve a sum of \$1,500,000; and it is believed that this will be the beginning of a new industry of great value, with a chain of sugar factories extending throughout the irrigation belt. It is to be hoped that the first factory will be a success; and it will be—if it receives the support of the district adjacent to it. This seems certain, since the requisite acreage of beets has already been guaranteed. Alberta owes a debt of gratitude to the public-spirited individuals and organizations who have assisted in bringing this industry into the Province; and the Government is pleased that it was able to render assistance in smoothing the way for this company in the incipient difficulties that were met with.

Certain canning interests, also, are looking for location in the irrigated areas of the south; and if these should be successfully established, another outlet will be found for the product of intensified agriculture which is essential to the success of irrigation. How much better it would be if the canned vegetables that are consumed in the Province were produced at home rather than imported, as they are at present!

With these industries and the raising of other crops, especially suited to this style of farming, there should be no reason for pessimism with regard to the ultimate success of the irrigation projects; although it will take time and patience before the objective we are seeking is fully attained.

VII.—CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

There is another development involving the economic prosperity of the Province to which I should like to refer, since it is capable of far-reaching results in the years to come, not only to farmers but to all who derive their living directly or indirectly from the land. I refer to the Co-Operative Marketing Idea.

All credit should be accorded to those, in every line of activity, who have helped to foster this movement. But when all is said and done, it is the people on the land themselves who primarily are responsible for the successes that have been achieved. On them, individually, will rest the responsibility of carrying on; for practically everything fundamentally that can be said on the matter is contained in the statement that successful co-operation can only be based on successful co-operators.

The principle of pool marketing is sound, and the people of Alberta can be relied on to develop it to the utmost.

VIII.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

We are waiting with assurance an acceptance by the Federal Government of our offer for the transfer of the Natural Resources. There is no apparent reason why the Province should not have its resources before another session of the Legislature; but I would warn the Members of this House that the return of the Natural Resources does not necessarily mean an immediate increase in the revenues.

We are confident that the resources can be more economically administered by the Province than by the Federal authorities. It is also reasonable to assume that the Provincial authorities will have a more intimate knowledge of many of the varied questions arising out of the development of the resources; and will be able to conduct with greater despatch arrangements for the disposition of the business in connection with their administration. With the transfer of the resources, the Province will assume added responsibilities. We shall not only have to assume added responsibilities, but it will be our duty to see that these resources are conserved and developed in the interests of the people.

IX.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, 1924.

The Public Accounts now before you are noteworthy in that they are the first to be prepared on the new basis of revenue and expenditure accounting. There are also a number of new statements and balance sheets not previously included, which it is hoped will furnish all the information that may reasonably be required in concrete form.

The actual revenue on Income Account was \$10,506,627.13,† and the actual expenditure \$11,127,468.55, resulting in a deficit for the year 1924 of \$620,841.42, which is \$38,166.67 less than what was estimated.

It is gratifying to note that on the expenditure side there was a saving on income account, as compared with the estimates, in all departments of expenditure but one; the total being \$693,550.64,* and after deducting expenditure on special war-rants of \$109,765.12 the net saving was \$583,785.52.

This includes the following reductions—

Public Debt	\$240,481.29
Legislation	6,208.56
Executive Council	23,563.51
Agriculture	41,172.43
Attorney General	101,850.70
Education	73,779.42
Municipal Affairs	23,481.87
Provincial Secretary	2,011.61
Public Health	27,819.91
Public Works	57,360.23
Railways and Telephones	9,341.30

* See Statement No. 6, Page 28.

† See Statement No. 1, Page 17.

The only item showing an over-expenditure was Miscellaneous Refunds; which shows an excess on the Estimates of \$23,285.31. No explanation of this is necessary, other than to say that the matter of refunds can never be estimated accurately; and the case was aggravated last year by the disallowance against the Province in connection with the Mineral Tax, which had consequently to be refunded. There were also large refunds to the Finance Department, Ottawa, on account of relief collections.

It was therefore on the revenue side that our deficit was caused, since there was a net shortage on the Estimates of \$545,718.49;* which, if it had been collectible, would almost have wiped out the deficit. Had the Mineral Tax been successful, and the subvention on roads been received before the close of the financial year, there would have been a surplus, since these two amounts totalled over \$640,000.

A scrutiny of the Public Accounts for the years for which this Government is responsible, shows that in 1922 the Income Expenditures of every department were less than the amounts estimated; that in 1923 this record, which was unique in the history of the Province, was lived up to (with the exception of an over-expenditure in Public Debt); and again, in the year under review, the record of the previous year was equalled, as the only over-expenditure was for refunds, an item of expenditure which, as I have just stated, cannot be forecasted with any degree of certainty.

Following up this idea, I have before me a statement analysing the expenditure of the Province on Income Account from the years 1906 to 1924, inclusive, under the headings of "Uncontrollable," "Semi-controllable," and "Controllable."† On making this tabulation under the heading of "semi-controllable," we find such items as administration of justice (including policing), reformatory, children's protection, mothers' allowance, care of insane, mental defectives, etc., maintenance of jails, grants to hospitals, money expended combatting tuberculosis and venereal diseases, grants to schools, and other expenditures of a like nature. This statement shows a consistent increase each year under the "uncontrollable" column, which consists of Public Debt; the "semi-controllable" figures show a steady increase in each and every year, until the year 1922, after which date they are as steadily reduced; the "controllable" expenditure shows an increase in each year, with a few exceptions, but it gradually mounts from \$986,713.38 in 1906, until it reaches its apex in the year 1921, with a total of \$4,625,682.37. Since that year there has been a constant retrogression, shown as follows:

1921	\$ 4,625,682.37
1922	4,113,060.16
1923	3,588,423.63
1924	3,493,857.05

These figures are significant, since they show a marked change in the policy of the Government, in the year 1922, with respect to

* See Statement No. 7, Page 27.

† See Statement No. 10, Page 30.

controllable expenditure, with the same policy in the following year with respect to less controllable expenditure. The change of policy is written plainly in these long columns of figures. The significant fact is that under the previous regime there was a gradual increase in these expenditures, while under this Government there has been an annual decrease of expenditures, so that the difference in controllable expenditures between 1921 and 1924 amounts to \$1,131,825.32. Including the semi-controllable expenditures the saving is greater, namely, \$1,171,864.14; and the end is not yet, for we are going to keep up this policy of economy until we reach the irreducible minimum.

Now, it is not my aim to criticize former administrations. The fact remains, however, that this Government has done a great deal to reduce the cost of administration and other public charges, and I think it right that it should be clearly stated.

X.—RAILWAYS.

To provide adequate transportation facilities for the people of this Province is a problem of some magnitude, and fundamentally a financial one. Our financial obligations on account of railways, representing both direct and contingent liabilities, now amount to approximately thirty-one millions. Each year we have to provide an amount exceeding \$750,000 to meet the interest charges on advances made to existing railways, without taking into consideration the sum necessary to meet our indirect obligations. As our railways can be regarded as colonization railways, and are operating at a loss, our interest charges may be expected to increase rather than decrease. It has been intimated during the session that we have made efforts to interest other transportation companies, with a view to linking up the roads we now own with the transcontinental railways; and we have reason to believe that one or more of our railways may be linked up with another system before the end of the year. As part of a more complete system, they would bring greater returns, and relieve us of the heavy interest charges which we now carry. In the meantime, the Province must shoulder whatever expenditures are necessary to keep them in active and efficient operation.

Interest charges on railways alone have been one of the largest items which have made the balancing of the Budget difficult. A more determined effort will be made during this year to make our railways more self-supporting.

XI.—PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans Issued 1924 and 1925.

The net bonded debt of the Province during the past year was increased by \$5,139,362.40, so that few flotations were necessary; and they were made on a very satisfactory basis, comparing favourably with other Western Provinces.

I notice, from a comparison of the balance sheet of 1924 with that of 1923, that the increase of the debt just mentioned was absorbed mainly by the following services:

Public Buildings, Sites and Public Works.....	\$1,532,206.69
Advances to Railways	1,283,169.48
University of Alberta Refunding Loans	2,563,151.56

I may say that taking over the University debt as a direct debt of the Province will save a considerable sum in interest each year, since the Province can raise money cheaper by a direct issue; and since the interest had to be appropriated in any case, an annual saving is thereby effected.

Borrowings of the Government in the year 1925 involve \$4,500,000 of refunding obligations and \$1,150,000 of University Bonds now under Provincial guarantee. The latter issue will then be absorbed into the direct issues of the Province.

The sum of \$1,000,000 will be borrowed under *The Highways Act*, of which \$750,000 has already been sold; and a further loan of \$2,750,000 for general purposes on Capital Account will complete the financial programme for the current year.

The net bonded debt at December 31, 1924, was \$76,911,944.73;* and the following table shows the net annual increase in each year, from 1908-1924 inclusive:

Year ending December 31	Net Debt	Net Annual Increase
1908	\$ 2,000,200.00	.....
1909	2,000,200.00	.....
1910	2,000,200.00	.....
1911	2,000,200.00	.....
1912	6,866,866.66	\$ 4,866,666.66
1913	15,333,533.32	8,466,666.66
1914	22,733,413.71	7,399,880.39
1915	26,733,178.79	3,999,765.08
1916	28,632,009.28	1,898,830.49
1917	30,045,172.12	1,413,162.84
1918	30,746,149.47	700,977.35
1919	33,654,576.72	2,908,427.25
1920	40,758,740.80	7,104,164.08
1921	57,463,675.29	16,704,934.49
1922	65,679,265.12	8,215,589.83
1923	71,772,582.33	6,093,317.21
1924	76,911,944.73	5,139,362.40

* See Statement No. 3, Page 21.

From the above it will be noticed that the net increase in debt during the period this administration has been in office—the increase from 1921 to 1924—is \$19,448,269.44. This sum may be accounted for as follows:

Public Buildings and Sites, and Public Works	\$ 4,194,427.51
Alberta Government Telephones	2,535,101.65
Advances to Railways	4,399,015.36
Repayable Advances and Loans	2,259,878.55
Cash	867,068.83
Purchase of Debentures of Province of Alberta and Drainage Districts.....	4,865.48
Working Advances	310,281.40
Miscellaneous Assets	121,593.48
University of Alberta	2,563,151.56
Intangible Assets:	
Grants, Donations, and General Welfare	1,255,471.51
Miscellaneous	60,549.40
Due by Trust Account	13,717.38
Due by Income Account	2,560,296.39
	<hr/>
	\$21,145,418.50
Less assets not created by expenditure of debenture funds	1,697,149.06
	<hr/>
Balance, representing assets created out of debenture funds	<u>\$19,448,269.44</u>

XII.—ALBERTA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

The sale of Province of Alberta Savings Certificates continues strong, with a steady demand from our own Province and an increasing popularity in the neighboring Provinces; although frequent sales are still made in the United States and even more distant countries. The net sales in 1924 totalled \$894,592.10, and the grand total now outstanding amounts to \$5,526,306.07.

The Savings Certificate Branch was operated for the year 1924 on an approximate basis of one-fifth of one per cent; or, to be exact, 0.2099, which I consider to be an achievement worthy of congratulation. Few institutions of this kind have operated at less than one per cent for overhead expenditure; some, in fact, being much higher.

XIII.—ESTIMATES, 1925.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1925, which have been placed before you, show a total estimated Revenue on Income Account of \$11,221,109.00, and an estimated expenditure of \$11,589,741.51, so that there will be an estimated deficit on Income Account in the current year of \$368,632.51.*

* See Statement No. 1, Page 17.

Comparing the estimated revenues for the year 1925 with the actual for the previous year, the following increases are expected:

School Lands	\$ 11,308.27
Department of Agriculture.....	809.12
Department of Attorney General.....	408,745.55
Executive Council	28,965.54
Legislation	312.00
Department of Provincial Secretary.....	40,873.79
Department of Public Health.....	4,418.65
Department of Public Works.....	270,195.48
Department of Railways and Telephones (Railways Branch).....	14.11
Treasury Department	12,624.95
Total.....	<u>\$778,267.46</u>

While there will be reductions in the Department of Education of \$16,856.35, and in the Department of Municipal Affairs of \$46,929.24, or a total under the previous year of \$63,785.59.

On the expenditure side, the estimates show an excess of the year 1924 by \$595,549.49, made up as follows:

Public Debt	\$228,873.65
Legislation	2,425.23
Department of Agriculture.....	103,574.34
Department of Attorney General.....	52,105.05
Department of Education.....	83,200.76
Department of Municipal Affairs.....	46,781.03
Department of Public Health.....	60,449.97
Department of Railways and Telephones (Railways Branch).....	1,426.30
Treasury Department	16,713.16
	<u>\$595,549.49</u>

Against this there will be an estimated saving over the previous year of—

Executive Council	\$ 667.33
Department of Provincial Secretary.....	2,417.55
Department of Public Works.....	130,191.65
	<u>\$133,276.53</u>

I shall not give particulars as to how the various increases or decreases of expenditures are made up, as these are set out clearly in the details of the printed Estimates, which will be taken up at the proper time.

XIV.—NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

It is not the intention of the Government to draw upon any new sources of revenue in the form of taxation in the current year. The Government, however, has had under consideration *The Mineral Tax Act* which was disallowed last year by the

Dominion Government, and of which mention has already been made in this House.

It is the intention to reimpose this tax in a modified form. As far as we are able to see at the present time, it will not be so productive of revenue as the Act which was disallowed, and you will notice that no sum has been placed in the Estimates of Revenue under this heading. It is extremely difficult to make any estimate of what the tax will yield under the new system.

XV.—TAXATION CONFERENCE.

For several years there has been considerable discussion as to the allocation of specified fields of taxation among the Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Governments. This is governed, of course, by *The British North America Act*, and by such action as the Dominion Government may take under the powers granted to it by that Act; for while provision is made in the statute, apportioning certain so-called "exclusive rights" to the Province, it is also true that these are exclusive only to the extent that the Government of the Dominion chooses to allow them to remain in that condition. As long as the demands on the exchequers of the various Governments did not assume the proportions which they have in late years, no problem of magnitude presented itself, as the Government of Canada contented itself with revenues which were readily available from indirect sources. The common necessity of all Governments for increased revenues which has been prevalent in recent years has led to many difficulties; aggravated, no doubt, by the invasion of the field of direct taxation by the Dominion. The question of which particular direct tax would belong to the Dominion and which to the Provinces has not been decided on any basis of law or equity, but has, for the most part, degenerated into the haphazard and arbitrary practice of the Federal Government taking what it desires without consulting the Provinces.

As the result of requests by certain Provincial Governments, a Taxation Conference was held in Ottawa at the call of the Acting Minister of Finance, at which practically all the Provinces were represented. It soon became apparent that no tangible results could be expected, as the outcome of this Conference, as any adjustment would involve amendment to *The British North America Act*. As was very properly pointed out by the Acting Minister of Finance, this was a matter of such gravity that it merited the attention of the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the various Provinces. Not only was taxation discussed, but considerable attention was given to overlapping and duplication of Dominion and Provincial services, having in mind the possibility of effecting co-ordinations which would result in decreased costs without impairing efficiency. The matters discussed at that time will have received the consideration of the various Governments, and sufficiently mature judgments should have been reached to make it possible for real progress to be made at some time in the near future. A solution must be found. Urgent necessity demands it. Even where no new revenues are required it is imperative that the Provinces find a broader basis of taxation, so that an equalization of the burden may be effected.

XVI.—DISCONTINUANCE OF GRANTS IN AID AND SUBVENTIONS.

There is another direction in which our Provincial problems are being accentuated by action of the Government at Ottawa; and I refer now to what is apparently the present policy of discontinuance of grants in aid and subventions originally provided to encourage the Province to undertake certain duties which apparently were regarded as being matters of joint responsibility.

Grants in aid of Agriculture, amounting to approximately \$67,000 annually, have been discontinued.

Subventions under *The Employment Co-Ordination Act*, which used to amount to approximately \$30,000 per annum, have been reduced to approximately \$13,000.

Venereal diseases have been reduced from \$12,000 to \$9,500, and there is apparently a further cut being made.

The tendency seems to be to discontinue all grants and subventions; and as services have been established which cannot be discontinued, it would appear that the Government of Canada is economizing at the expense of the Provincial Governments, who are confronted with similar financial difficulties.

XVII.—DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAXES PAID BY PROVINCE.

I have pointed out various ways in which our difficulties have been added to; and before leaving this subject I would like to point out that in addition to the heavy taxes and duties which we pay to the Dominion Government, arising out of the administration of *The Liquor Act* (which last year amounted to \$791,369.11 under the present Act), we find that we are also compelled to pay Sales Tax on all retail purchases made by the Government, despite the fact that the Province is specifically exempted from this tax under the provisions of the law of Canada. It is impossible to get any satisfaction through the retail merchant, as the tax has already been paid by him; and the Department of Customs refuses to make a refund, because it would be a departure from its usual procedure. It seems strange that no means can be found to rectify what is an evident injustice.

XVIII.—ECONOMIES.

The amount by which the Estimates of 1924 were unexpended is an evidence of continuous and increasing economy of administration. This has been accomplished by the various systems of control installed by the Government, and has not been due to economy involving the discontinuance of services. While it is impossible to deal in detail with the manner in which these economies have been effected, it is worth while to mention several items typical of what is being done.

Provision was made last year for the appointment of a Supervisor of Purchases and the installation of a system whereby all purchases would be controlled. The net result has been a great

reduction in the number of retail purchases with a corresponding increase in those made from wholesale houses. Translated into dollars and cents, as a conservative estimate, \$25,000 must have been saved to the Province last year, through the operation of this office alone. One detail of this administration is rather interesting.

Departmental officials, in the past, have not been as careful as they should have been in having deductions of Sales Tax made on the invoices of their wholesale purchases; as is evidenced by the fact that the Acting Supervisor has been instrumental in saving the Government over \$300 per month during the time he has been operating.

I might also mention the economies effected in the office of the King's Printer. Sales to departments in this Branch in 1924 were \$35,052.63 less than in 1923, \$67,793.41 less than in 1922, and \$125,531.83 less than in 1921. Even after deducting the added expenditure in 1921, incidental to the election, amounting to \$22,617.00 there still remains a net saving of \$102,915.00 in comparing the two years.

As the total sales to departments in 1924 amounted to \$216,-175.51 this is a considerable saving, when it is remembered that this has been done without any sacrifice of efficiency.

Carrying a policy of economy into effect is a long and tedious process, involving a multiplicity of detail, but the agreeable results make it well worth while.

XIX.—CONCLUSION.

And now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, what of the future? Many of the things I have mentioned carry with them a message of optimism, based on concrete examples of development; development in industry, and, what is of more importance, development in agriculture, for it is in agriculture that we must place our main reliance for the future. In looking over the trend of events of recent years in the Province, the one thing which appeals to me as standing out, above all others, is the growth of the co-operative spirit. Co-operation is something that cannot be adopted as a resolution, nor enacted into law by a Legislature, but is the outcome of a vital dominant spirit in the hearts of the people themselves.

I feel that the growth of this ideal is going to manifest itself in the future of the Province in many unexpected ways, and that it will bring about a similar condition to that portrayed by Macaulay, when he says:

Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the State;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great:
Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then spoils were fairly sold;
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old.

STATEMENT No. 1

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE FOR 1925 WITH ACTUAL FOR 1924

GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

INCOME ACCOUNT				
REVENUE—	1924 Actual	1925 Estimated	Estimated Revenue over 1924	Estimated Revenue under 1924
Dominion Subsidy	\$1,674,435.00	\$1,674,435.00	.....	.....
School Lands	588,691.73	600,000.00	\$ 11,308.27	.....
Agriculture Department	322,590.88	323,400.00	809.12	.....
Attorney General's Dept....	2,427,504.45	2,836,250.00	408,745.55	.....
Education Department	190,956.35	174,100.00	.....	\$ 16,856.35
Executive Council	200,907.46	229,873.00	28,965.54	.....
Legislation	1,703.00	2,015.00	312.00	.....
Municipal Affairs Department.	2,375,229.24	2,328,300.00	.....	46,929.24
Provincial Secretary's Dept..	2,160,961.21	2,201,835.00	40,873.79	.....
Public Health Department....	114,586.35	119,005.00	4,418.65	.....
Public Works Department....	95,104.52	365,300.00	270,195.48	.....
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch)	1,485.89	1,500.00	14.11	.....
Treasury Department	352,471.05	365,096.00	12,624.95	.....
	\$10,506,627.13	\$11,221,109.00	\$778,267.46	\$ 63,785.59

EXPENDITURE—	1924 Actual	1925 Estimate	Estimated Expenditure under 1924	Estimated Expenditure over 1924
Public Debt	\$3,802,171.87	\$4,031,045.52	.....	\$228,873.65
Executive Council	249,382.33	248,715.00	\$ 667.33	.....
Legislation	188,054.77	190,480.00	.....	2,425.23
Agriculture Department	549,886.50	653,460.84	.....	103,574.34
Attorney General's Dept....	1,456,079.45	1,508,184.50	.....	52,105.05
Education Department	2,008,504.24	2,091,705.00	.....	83,200.76
Municipal Affairs Department.	220,653.97	267,440.00	.....	46,781.03
Provincial Secretary's Dept..	54,592.55	52,175.00	2,417.55	.....
Public Health Department....	807,575.03	868,025.00	.....	60,449.97
Public Works Department....	1,483,686.30	1,353,494.65	130,191.65	.....
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch)	33,283.70	34,710.00	.....	1,426.30
Treasury Department	273,592.84	290,306.00	.....	16,713.16
	\$11,127,468.55	\$11,589,741.51	\$133,276.53	\$ 95,549.49

SUMMARY

Deficit, 1924	\$ 620,841.42
Add estimated increase in expenditure, 1925.....	462,272.96
	\$1,083,114.38
Less estimated increase in revenue, 1925.....	714,481.87
Estimated deficit, 1925	\$ 368,632.51

STATEMENT No. 2

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1924.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		CAPITAL ACCOUNT—	
Public Buildings and Public Works.....	\$24,623,726.77	Public Debt	\$78,594,759.95
Alberta Government Telephones:		Less: Sinking Fund Cash and Investments	1,682,815.22
Plant	\$19,384,959.96		
Inventories and Supplies.....	687,884.50	Sinking Fund Reserve.....	\$1,682,815.22
		Less: Contributed by United Grain	
Advances to Railways.....	20,072,844.46	Growers, Ltd.	327,975.40
Repayable Advances and Loans.....	14,031,892.93	Superannuation Fund	
Cash	6,837,534.42	Miscellaneous Liabilities	
Investments	1,551,654.82	Accounts Payable	
Telephone Depreciation Fund	970,627.90	Reserves:	
Miscellaneous Assets	300,255.69	Capital Reserve, arising from redemption of Bonded Debt, Gen. Revenue	\$ 257,637.81
University of Alberta	308,174.61	Telephone Special Reserve	8,196.32
Intangible Assets	2,867,787.63	Telephone Depreciation Reserve.....	300,255.69
Due by Trust Account.....	5,293,076.88		
Due by Income Account.....	21,649.99	Capital Surplus Consisting of:	
	3,298,655.16	Building Subsidy from Dominion Government	\$478,537.89
		Profit on Redemption of Debentures	212,633.79
		Income Contributions to Capital	354,478.62
		Income Receipts received by Capital.....	20,749.19
		Less:	\$1,066,399.49
		Capital Receipts received by Income..	\$178,639.88
		Miscellaneous adjustments	1,137.91
			179,777.79
			886,621.70
			\$80,177,881.26
Dominion Government Subsidies....	\$32,572,764.00	Surplus arising from Capitalization of Subsidies and School Lands.....	79,371,613.85
School Lands	46,798,849.85		

Cash	\$ 484,412.52	Due to Capital Account	\$3,298,655.16
Arrears, Assessed Taxes	3,842,812.73	Savings Certificates	5,526,306.07
Accounts Receivable	827,109.36	Temporary Loans	750,000.00
Equipment, Stores and Materials..	1,613,705.09	Accounts Payable	292,018.19
Interest Receivable:		Interest on Bonded Debt	
General Revenue		accrued but not due....	\$882,968.89
Fund.....	\$5,466,874.91	Interest on Savings Certi-	
Less: Reserve against		ficates	175,943.57
non-collection ...	5,466,873.91	Sinking Fund Contribu-	
		tions, accrued but not due	226,082.49
Miscellaneous	\$ 1.00	Interest accrued,	
	17,436.83	miscellaneous	2,671.20
Prepaid Expenses	17,437.83		1,287,666.15
Intangible Assets	98,013.48	Miscellaneous:	
Due by Trust Account.....	391,075.99	Unearned Revenue	\$ 98,635.65
Deficit on Income Account.....	2,905.00	Cash Overdrafts	731,292.84
	4,729,488.92	Reserves:	
		Alberta Liquor Control Board	
		Burglary and General.....	22,386.86
			12,006,960.92
TRUST ACCOUNT—		TRUST ACCOUNT—	
Cash.....	\$ 3,041,208.30	Sundry Trusts	\$ 5,071,104.87
Investments	803,962.50	Due to Capital Account.....	21,649.99
Arrears, Assessed Taxes	1,232,765.27	Due to Income Account.....	2,905.00
Accounts Receivable	17,723.79		5,095,659.86
	5,095,659.86		
		Contingent Liabilities ... *	\$27,954,934.58
			\$176,652,115.89

Edmonton, February 28, 1925.

The above Consolidated Balance Sheet is in agreement with the books of the Government of the Province of Alberta as at December 31, 1924. Capital Assets are shown at book values. Arrears of assessed taxes and accounts receivable are subject to realization.

I CERTIFY THAT, in my opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Province at December 31, 1924.

(Signed) JAMES C. THOMPSON, C.A.,
Provincial Auditor.

* See Statement No. 5.

STATEMENT No. 3

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1924

Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Amount	Interest Rate	SINKING FUND			NET DEBT	
				General Revenue	Telephones	General Revenue	General Revenue	Telephones
June 1, 1908.....	June 1, 1938.....	\$2,000,200.00	4%	.....	\$2,000,200.00	.....	.....	\$1,854,172.58
Converted Stock	Nov. 1, 1942.....	62,293.33	4%	\$ 12,458.66	49,834.67	\$ 796.79	\$ 11,661.87	46,693.07
Registered Stock	Nov. 1, 1943.....	3,376,702.60	4½%	2,026,021.55	1,350,681.05	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 1, 1914.....	Nov. 1, 1943.....	133,333.34	4½%	80,000.00	53,333.34	208,776.36	1,897,245.19	1,266,818.96
May 1, 1915.....	May 1, 1925.....	4,000,000.00	5%	3,500,000.00	500,000.00	205,855.23	3,294,144.77	471,012.33
May 1, 1916.....	May 1, 1926.....	2,000,000.00	5%	2,000,000.00	.....	101,752.38	1,898,247.62	.....
June 1, 1918.....	June 1, 1928.....	825,000.00	6%	125,000.00	700,000.00	4,548.76	120,451.24	674,890.95
Jan. 1, 1919.....	Jan. 1, 1939.....	1,000,000.00	5½%	1,000,000.00	.....	29,591.71	970,408.29	.....
Dec. 15, 1919.....	Dec. 15, 1929.....	3,000,000.00	5½%	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	45,918.05	1,954,081.95	977,369.04
May 1, 1920.....	May 1, 1930.....	1,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	.....	22,945.64	977,054.36	.....
Aug. 16, 1920.....	Aug. 16, 1930.....	2,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	22,986.84	977,013.16	.....
Nov. 1, 1920.....	Nov. 1, 1930.....	1,000,000.00	6%	.....	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 15, 1921.....	Jan. 15, 1936.....	2,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	16,722.32	983,277.18	977,341.62
April 1, 1921.....	April 1, 1936.....	3,200,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	2,200,000.00	16,770.35	983,229.65	983,516.13
May 1, 1921.....	May 1, 1931.....	1,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	.....	16,813.66	983,186.34	2,163,632.45
July 15, 1921.....	Serial 1925-26	1,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	.....
Sept. 1, 1921.....	Sept. 1, 1931.....	2,100,000.00	6%	2,100,000.00	.....	35,299.07	2,064,700.93	.....
Sept. 1, 1921.....	Sept. 1, 1941.....	2,250,000.00	6%	2,250,000.00	.....	37,827.51	2,212,172.49	.....
Oct. 1, 1921.....	Oct. 1, 1941.....	1,800,000.00	6%	.....	1,800,000.00	.....	29,829.99	1,770,170.01
Oct. 1, 1921.....	Oct. 1, 1941.....	1,053,230.68	6%	.....	1,053,230.68	.....	17,452.29	1,035,778.39
Nov. 1, 1921.....	Nov. 1, 1936.....	1,250,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	250,000.00	16,767.13	983,232.87	245,868.11
Dec. 1, 1921.....	Dec. 1, 1941.....	700,000.00	6%	420,000.00	280,000.00	7,059.68	412,940.32	275,360.78
Carried Forward.....		\$36,750,759.95		\$22,513,480.21	\$14,237,279.74	\$790,431.98	\$21,723,048.23	\$13,719,993.87

Nov. 1, 1943...
 May 1, 1925...
 May 1, 1926...
 Jun. 1, 1928...
 Jan. 1, 1939...
 Dec. 15, 1929...
 May 1, 1930...
 Aug. 16, 1930...
 Nov. 1, 1930...
 Jan. 15, 1936...
 Apr. 1, 1936...
 Apr. 1, 1936...
 May 1, 1931...
 Sept. 1, 1931...
 Sept. 1, 1941..55,
 Oct. 1, 1941...
 Oct. 1, 1941...
 Nov. 1, 1936...
 Dec. 1, 1941...
 Jan. 1, 1947...
 Apr. 1, 1952...
 Jul. 1, 1927...
 Jul. 1, 1927...
 Sept. 15, 1942...
 Jan. 1, 1948...
 Apr. 1, 1943...
 Jul. 1, 1943...
 Nov. 1, 1926-28-33
 Jan. 15, 1939...
 Feb. 15, 1974...}
 Feb. 15, 1940...}
 Jun. 1, 1939...
 Jul. 15, 1974...
 Sept. 1, 1939...
 Oct. 15, 1954...
 Serial Debentures—
 Jul. 15, 1925-26 .

Abbreviations: M
 Eng.; N.Y., New York

At all Canadian
 Imperial Bank of Canada
 and in London, Eng.,

Sept. 1, 1924.....	1,000,000.00	4½ %	1,000,000.00	.....	.....
Oct. 15, 1924.....	1,000,000.00				
Less: Total Sinking Funds.....	\$78,594,759.95		\$22,992,431.24	\$1,086,966.07	\$595.8
Total net bonded debt, December 31, 1924.....	1,682,815.22				
Total net bonded debt, December 31, 1924.....	\$76,911,944.73				

Certified correct.
(Signed) JAM

STATEMENT No. 3a.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DETAILS OF STOCK AND DEBENTURE ISSUES OUTSTANDING,
DECEMBER 31, 1924.

Maturity	Authority (Chapter)	Rate %	Where Payable	Amount Outstanding
Registered Stock—				
Nov. 1, 1942...	21,1911-12	4	L.	\$ 62,293.33
Nov. 1, 1943...	21,1913	4½	L.	3,376,702.60
Debentures—				
	14,1908	4	M., T., E., L.	2,000,200.00
	21,1913	4½	M., T., E.	133,333.34
	25,1914	5	M., T., E., N.Y., L.	4,000,000.00
	2,1916	5	M., T., E., N.Y., L.	2,000,000.00
	2,1917	6	M., T., E., N.Y., L.	825,000.00
	2,1918	5½	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	1,000,000.00
	2,1919	5½	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	3,000,000.00
	2,1919	6	M., T., E.	1,000,000.00
	2,1920	6	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	2,000,000.00
	2,1920	6	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	1,000,000.00
	2&6,1920	6	M., T., E.	2,000,000.00
	2,1921	6	M., T., E.	2,200,000.00
	2,1921	6	M., T., E.	1,000,000.00
	2,1921	6	M., T., E.	1,000,000.00
	54,1921	6	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	2,100,000.00
	56,64,1921	6	M., T., E.	2,250,000.00
	2,1921	6	M., T., E.	1,800,000.00
	65,1921	6	M., T., E.	1,053,230.68
	2,1921	6	M., T., E.	1,250,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	6	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	700,000.00
	3,1921	5½	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	3,846,000.00
	2,1922	5½	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	3,000,000.00
	2,1922	5½	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	3,500,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	5½	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	2,000,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	5	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	2,948,000.00
	2&3,1922	5	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	4,800,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	5	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	3,500,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	5	M., T., E., L.	2,000,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	5½	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	9,000,000.00
	3&4,1923	5	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	2,500,000.00
	56,R.S.A.	5	E.	500,000.00
	& 15,1924	5	M., T., E., W., V.	2,000,000.00
	30,1924	5	M., T., E.	750,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	5	E.	250,000.00
	42,R.S.A.	5	E.	250,000.00
	2,1924	4½	M., T., E., W., Vic.	1,000,000.00
	10,1918	6	M., T., E., N.Y. ..	1,000,000.00

., Montreal; T., Toronto; E., Edmonton; L., London,
k; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; Vic., Victoria.

points, debentures and stock are redeemable at the
ada; in New York at the Bank of the Manhattan Co.;
at Lloyds' Bank.

STATEMENT No. 4a.
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
SINKING FUND STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1924.

Maturity	Loan	Amount	Sinking Funds, Dec. 31, 1923	Statutory Contributions			Interest Earnings	Total Fund	Applied on Loans Redeemed	Sinking Funds, Dec. 31, 1924		Total Sinking Fund
				General Revenue	Alta. Govt. Telephones	Co-op. Elevators				General Revenue including Co-operative Elevators	Telephones	
June 1, 1938..	\$2,000,000.00	\$128,344.68		.....	\$10,001.00	.....	\$ 7,681.74	\$146,027.42	.....	.....	\$146,027.42	.....
Nov. 1, 1942..	62,293.33	3,408.96		\$ 62.29	249.17	.....	217.97	3,938.39	.....	\$ 796.79	3,141.60	.....
Nov. 1, 1943..	3,838,555.40	305,752.95		11,515.67	7,677.11	.....	21,026.06	345,971.79	.....	208,776.36	137,195.43	.....
Feb. 1, 1924..	6,349,000.00	426,540.25		.....	.....	.....	1,959.17	465,499.42	\$465,499.42	.....	.....	.....
May 1, 1925..	4,000,000.00	199,702.30		17,500.00	2,500.00	.....	15,140.60	234,842.90	.....	205,855.23	28,987.67	.....
May 1, 1926..	2,000,000.00	85,022.25		10,000.00	.....	.....	6,730.12	101,752.38	.....	101,752.38	.....	.....
June 1, 1928..	825,000.00	23,911.09		625.00	3,500.00	.....	1,621.72	29,657.81	.....	4,548.76	25,109.05	.....
Jan. 1, 1939..	1,000,000.00	22,634.45		5,000.00	.....	.....	1,957.26	29,591.71	.....	29,591.71	.....	.....
Dec. 15, 1929..	3,000,000.00	49,321.39		10,000.00	5,000.00	.....	4,227.62	68,549.01	.....	45,918.05	22,630.96	.....
May 1, 1930..	1,000,000.00	16,427.97		5,000.00	.....	.....	1,517.67	22,945.64	.....	22,945.64	.....	.....
Aug. 16, 1930..	2,000,000.00	32,932.83		5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	2,712.34	45,645.22	.....	22,986.84	22,658.38	.....
Nov. 1, 1930..	1,000,000.00	16,440.07		.....	5,000.00	.....	1,190.48	22,630.55	.....	.....	22,630.55	.....
Jan. 15, 1936..	2,000,000.00	21,233.48		5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	1,973.21	33,206.69	.....	16,722.82	16,483.87	.....
April 1, 1936..	3,200,000.00	34,115.56		5,000.00	11,000.00	.....	3,022.34	53,137.90	.....	16,770.35	36,367.55	.....
May 1, 1931..	1,000,000.00	10,701.57		.....	.....	.....	1,112.09	16,813.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 1, 1931..	2,100,000.00	22,464.31		10,500.00	.....	.....	2,334.76	35,299.07	.....	35,299.07	.....	.....
Sept. 1, 1941..	2,250,000.00	24,075.52		11,250.00	.....	.....	2,501.99	37,827.51	.....	37,827.51	.....	.....
Oct. 1, 1941..	1,800,000.00	19,260.79		.....	9,000.00	.....	1,569.20	29,829.99	.....	.....	29,829.99	.....
Oct. 1, 1941..	1,053,230.68	11,268.06		.....	5,266.15	.....	918.08	17,452.29	.....	.....	17,452.29	.....
Nov. 1, 1936..	1,250,000.00	13,322.64		5,000.00	1,250.00	.....	1,326.38	20,899.02	.....	16,767.13	4,131.89	.....
Dec. 1, 1941..	700,000.00	7,487.91		2,100.00	1,400.00	.....	710.99	11,698.90	.....	7,059.68	4,639.22	.....
Jan. 1, 1947..	3,846,000.00	20,263.40		15,230.00	10,000.00	.....	2,482.94	41,976.34	.....	20,298.60	21,677.74	.....
April 1, 1952..	3,000,000.00	15,806.08		15,000.00	.....	.....	2,181.90	32,987.38	.....	32,987.98	.....	.....
July 1, 1927..	3,500,000.00	70,110.77		17,500.00	.....	\$ 7,301.32	6,377.57	101,289.66	.....	101,289.66	.....	.....
Sept. 15, 1942..	4,800,000.00	15,532.11		3,648.62	11,091.38	.....	1,795.54	32,067.65	.....	8,024.04	24,043.61	.....
Jan. 1, 1948..	4,800,000.00	.....		24,000.00	.....	.....	1,699.84	25,699.84	.....	25,699.84	.....	.....
April 1, 1943..	3,500,000.00	.....		7,500.00	10,000.00	.....	1,086.46	18,586.46	.....	8,031.20	10,555.26	.....
Nov. 1, 1933..	9,000,000.00	.....		40,315.62	4,684.38	40,958.08	4,082.50	90,040.58	.....	85,096.10	4,944.48	.....
July 1, 1943..	2,000,000.00	.....		10,000.00	.....	.....	708.27	10,708.27	.....	10,708.27	.....	.....
July 1, 1927..	2,000,000.00	10,537.39		2,000.00	8,000.00	.....	1,203.20	21,740.59	.....	4,398.40	17,342.19	.....
				\$274,747.20	\$115,619.19	\$48,259.40	\$103,070.01	\$2,148,314.64	\$465,499.42	\$1,086,966.07	\$595,849.15	\$1,682,815.22

Certified correct.

(Signed) JAMES C. THOMPSON, C.A.

STATEMENT No. 5.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Province—

Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Railway.....	\$ 9,420,000.00
Alberta & Great Waterways “	7,400,000.00
Lacombe & North-Western “	273,700.00
	<u>\$17,093,700.00</u>

Irrigation Districts—

Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District:

Guaranteed Bonds	\$ 5,400,000.00
Guaranteed Notes	123,549.05
	<u>\$ 5,523,549.05</u>

United Irrigation District	550,000.00
New West Irrigation District	209,500.00
Little Bow Irrigation District	26,000.00
	<u>6,309,049.05</u>

University of Alberta	1,600,000.00
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Drainage Districts—

Holden Drainage District	\$ 200,000.00
Daysland Drainage District	300,000.00
Viking Drainage District	41,000.00
Dickson Drainage District	46,000.00
Hay Lake Drainage District	38,000.00
	<u>625,000.00</u>

Other Guarantees—

Seed Grain, Rye and Relief, Municipal Districts.....	\$ 664,028.82
Live Stock Encouragement Act	794,019.83
Hail Insurance	510,000.00
Co-Operative Credit Act	359,136.88
	<u>2,327,185.53</u>

\$27,954,934.58

This amount excludes:

- (1) Guarantees on C. N. R., C. N. W. R., and G. T. P.
Branch Lines (Operated by the Government of Canada
under Canadian National Railways) aggregating\$22,539,957.97
- (2) Unguaranteed Debentures issued by the University of
Alberta Hospital to City of Edmonton for purchase of
Hospital Building 150,000.00

Certified correct.

(Signed) JAMES C. THOMPSON, C.A.,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT No. 6.
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
SUMMARIZED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1924
GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Departments	I or C	Legislative Appropriation Act				Special Warrants Expended	Net Unexpended or Over-expended
		Estimates	Transferred from Vote 917 for Increases	Expended	Unexpended		
Public Debt	I	\$4,042,653.16	.....	\$3,788,171.87	\$254,481.29	\$14,000.00	\$240,481.29
Legislation	I	194,255.00	\$ 8.33	188,054.77	6,208.56	.....	6,208.56
Executive Council	I	272,700.00	245.84	242,091.08	30,854.76	7,291.25	23,563.51
Agriculture	I	590,843.00	215.93	516,661.70	74,397.23	38,224.80	41,172.43
Agiculture	C	398,690.00	35.41	369,139.21	29,586.20	2,280.11	27,306.09
Attorney General	I	1,556,674.00	1,256.15	1,441,324.20	116,105.95	14,255.25	101,850.70
Education	I	2,081,604.50	679.16	2,008,504.24	73,779.42	.....	73,779.42
Education	C	180,000.00	.....	83,848.35	96,151.65	.....	96,151.65
Municipal Affairs	I	243,720.00	420.84	220,658.97	23,481.87	.....	23,481.87
Municipal Affairs	C	20,000.00	.....	10,265.28	9,734.72	.....	9,734.72
Provincial Secretary	I	56,525.00	79.16	54,592.55	2,011.61	.....	2,011.61
Public Health	I	835,220.00	174.94	807,575.03	27,819.91	.....	27,819.91
Public Health	C	76,400.00	.....	69,020.43	7,379.57	.....	7,379.57
Public Works	I	1,540,679.55	366.98	1,482,511.30	58,535.23	1,175.00	57,360.23
Public Works	C	1,528,453.44	64.23	1,445,621.95	82,895.72	97,219.25	14,323.53
Railways & Telephones (R'lways)	I	42,625.00	.....	33,283.70	9,341.30	.....	9,341.30
Railways & Telephones (R'lways)	C	1,725,735.00	.....	1,316,193.68	409,541.32	.....	409,541.32
Treasury	I	253,854.50	400.39	233,774.02	16,533.51	39,818.82	23,285.31
Treasury	C	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	15,930.17	15,930.17
Treasury, Transfers	.....	.....	3,947.36*	.....	.....	.....	.....
		\$15,641,632.15		\$14,312,792.33	\$1,328,839.82	\$225,194.65	\$1,103,645.17
SUMMARY							
Income Account	.....	\$11,711,353.71	99.64*	\$11,017,703.43	\$693,550.64	\$109,765.12	\$583,785.52
Capital Account	.....	3,930,278.44	99.64*	3,295,088.90	635,289.18	115,429.53	519,859.65
		\$15,641,632.15		\$14,312,792.33	\$1,328,839.82	\$225,194.65	\$1,103,645.17

Certified correct.
(Signed) JAMES C. THOMPSON, C.A.,
Provincial Auditor.

I Income Account.
C Capital Account.
* Transfers.

STATEMENT No. 7.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

SUMMARIZED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED AND
ACTUAL REVENUE.

GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

INCOME ACCOUNT

For the Year ended December 31, 1924.

Revenue	Actual	Estimates	Less than Estimates	In excess of Estimates
Dominion Subsidies	\$ 1,674,435.00	\$ 1,674,435.00		
School Lands	588,691.73	650,000.00	\$ 61,308.27	
Agriculture Dept.	322,590.88	300,850.00		\$ 21,740.88
Attorney General's Dept..	2,427,504.45	2,353,532.89		73,971.56
Education Dept.	190,956.35	161,040.00		29,916.35
Executive Council	200,907.46	291,000.00	90,092.54	
Legislation	1,703.00	2,520.00	817.00	
Municipal Affairs Dept. .	2,375,229.24	2,716,500.00	341,270.76	
Prov. Secretary's Dept...	2,160,961.21	2,106,815.00		54,146.21
Public Health Dept.	114,586.35	141,950.00	27,363.65	
Public Works Dept.	95,104.52	332,450.00	237,345.48	
Railways Branch.....	1,485.89	3,000.00	1,514.11	
Treasury Dept.	352,471.05	318,252.73		34,218.32
	<u>\$10,506,627.13</u>	<u>\$11,052,345.62</u>	<u>\$ 759,711.81</u>	<u>\$ 213,993.32</u>
			<u>\$ 545,718.49</u>	

Certified correct.

(Signed) JAMES C. THOMPSON, C.A.,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT No. 8.
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1924.
GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance, December 31, 1923.....\$5,609,524.95		INCOME ACCOUNT—	
INCOME ACCOUNT—		Public Debt	
Dominion Subsidies		\$3,820,124.91	
School Lands		Executive Council	
Agriculture Department		253,060.32	
Attorney General's Department		189,702.02	
Education Department		550,287.24	
Executive Council		1,449,201.05	
Legislation		2,011,333.10	
Municipal Affairs Department		259,954.98	
Provincial Secretary's Department		53,972.12	
Public Health Department		800,269.71	
Public Works Department		1,481,771.19	
Railways Branch		34,055.21	
Treasury Department		270,958.51	
		\$11,174,690.36	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		Agriculture Department	
Agriculture Department		\$ 372,651.23	
Attorney General's Department		83,848.35	
Education Department		11,179.13	
Municipal Affairs Department		68,917.63	
Public Health Department		1,537,746.46	
Public Works Department		1,440,284.90	
Railways Branch		16,930.17	
Treasury Department		\$ 3,531,557.87	
Statutory and Miscellaneous		21,981,634.55	
Balance, December 31, 1924.....		1,538,394.10	
		\$34,694,719.01	
Balance, December 31, 1923.....\$5,609,524.95		CAPITAL ACCOUNT—	
INCOME ACCOUNT—		Agriculture Department	
Dominion Subsidies		\$ 274,991.21	
School Lands		552.00	
Agriculture Department		213,085.29	
Attorney General's Department		72,842.04	
Education Department		42,482.96	
Executive Council		22,034.29	
Legislation		1.90	
Municipal Affairs Department		574,066.08	
Provincial Secretary's Department		\$ 1,200,055.77	
Public Health Department		17,378,511.16	
Public Works Department		18,578,566.93	
Railways Branch		\$34,694,719.01	
Treasury Department			
Statutory and Miscellaneous			

Certified correct.
(Signed) JAMES C. THOMPSON, C.A.,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT No. 9.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

SCHOOL LANDS

REVENUE

1906	.....	\$	3,008.44
1907	.....		58,851.44
1908	.....		51,410.54
1909	.....		67,029.93
1910	.....		98,881.86
1911	.....		166,056.19
1912	.....		236,046.80
1913	.....		223,612.30
1914	.....		219,708.55
1915	.....		258,913.69
1916	.....		169,226.73
1917	.....		326,452.22
1918	.....		461,666.66
1919	.....		586,571.23
1920	.....		692,028.73
1921	.....		640,525.84
1922	.....		581,189.11
1923	.....		520,028.38
1924	.....		588,691.73
			<u>\$ 5,949,900.37</u>

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL MONEYS, LAND SALES, ETC., AS AT
DECEMBER 31, 1924.

LAND SALES, ETC.

1,021,371 acres	Gross sold to date—Value.....	\$14,281,067.21
171,631 “	Cancelled sales—Value	2,595,415.19
<u>849,740 acres</u>	Sold to date—Value.....	<u>\$11,685,652.02</u>
	Principal moneys paid on cancelled sales..	329,217.83
	Sales of Town Lots	39,680.00
Total		<u>\$12,054,549.85</u>

PRINCIPAL MONEYS

Agreement of Sale—Principal in Arrears.....	\$ 3,258,729.05
Agreement of Sale—Principal not in Arrears	1,687,764.24
Total Outstanding principal	<u>\$ 4,946,493.29</u>
Principal moneys—Invested	6,973,000.00
Principal moneys—Uninvested	130,616.94
Adjustment to be made by Dominion Government	4,439.62
	<u>\$12,054,549.85</u>

Average sale price, per acre, \$13.75.

STATEMENT No. 10.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

STATEMENT OF UNCONTROLLABLE, SEMI-CONTROLLABLE AND
CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURES, 1906-24 INCLUSIVE

Year	Uncontrollable	Semi-controllable	Controllable	Total
1906	.....	\$ 292,328.06	\$ 986,713.38	\$ 1,279,041.44
1907	.....	350,383.88	1,488,680.16	1,839,064.04
1908	\$ 746.30	565,661.59	1,513,300.31	2,079,708.20
1909	46,531.10	677,236.56	1,909,167.87	2,632,935.53
1910	103,735.01	910,903.41	2,682,188.44	3,696,826.86
1911	260,678.46	915,831.21	1,861,108.78	3,037,618.45
1912	320,667.14	1,150,875.11	1,821,954.10	3,293,496.35
1913	576,582.38	1,316,425.57	2,516,787.23	4,409,795.18
1914	657,844.66	1,472,822.36	2,188,187.98	4,318,855.00
1915	768,093.95	1,606,716.07	2,367,564.79	4,742,374.81
1916	1,035,033.62	1,654,491.49	2,312,546.71	5,002,071.82
1917	1,117,621.97	1,850,042.57	2,744,864.54	5,712,529.08
1918	1,252,177.02	2,072,574.70	3,802,742.24	7,127,493.96
1919	1,317,537.43	2,460,378.22	4,127,414.82	7,905,330.47
1920	1,673,362.79	3,204,046.41	3,666,642.96	8,544,052.16
1921	2,095,157.97	3,884,315.57	4,625,682.37	10,605,155.91
1922	2,998,609.52	4,123,522.54	4,113,060.16	11,235,192.22
1923	3,425,547.78	3,976,858.59	3,588,423.63	10,990,830.00
1924	3,789,334.75	3,844,276.75	3,493,857.05	11,127,468.55

1921—

Semi-controllable\$ 3,884,315.57

Controllable 4,625,682.37

\$ 8,509,997.94

1924—

Semi-controllable\$ 3,844,276.75

Controllable 3,493,857.05

7,338,133.80

Saving in three years\$ 1,171,864.14

For the purposes of this Statement, the uncontrollable charges include all interest charges on public debt and incidental expenses thereto. The semi-controllable expenditures include all expenditures on permanent institutions of the Province, such as courts of justice, gaols, asylums, etc., and all special statutory allowances which by their very nature are not completely controllable. The controllable expenditures include the balance of Governmental expenditures on ordinary Government services. They also include the cost of the Legislative Assembly and expenses incidental thereto.

STATEMENT No. 11.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

TOTAL OUTPUT AND VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN CANADA
DURING THE YEAR 1924, BY PROVINCES.

Province	Tons	Value	Avg. Value Per Ton
Nova Scotia	5,500,000	\$23,300,000.00	\$4.23
Alberta	5,175,226	19,101,209.00	3.69
British Columbia	2,190,000	10,580,000.00	4.83
Saskatchewan	477,000	883,000.00	1.83
New Brunswick	215,000	924,000.00	4.30
	13,557,226	\$54,788,209.00	\$4.04

Figures for Provinces other than Alberta compiled from information received from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

STATEMENT No. 12

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND SOLD—
1923 AND 1924

Grain Crops.	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Total Yield		Price		Value	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
			Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	\$	\$		
Wheat . . .	5,573,813	*5,172,643	11	28	61,311,943	*144,834,000	\$1.20	.65	\$73,574,331.60	*\$94,142,100.00
Oats . . .	1,847,632	2,299,546	30	50	55,428,960	114,977,300	.41	.28	22,725,873.60	32,193,644.00
Barley . . .	494,718	383,853	25	38.50	12,367,950	14,778,533	.60	.38	7,420,770.00	5,615,842.00
Rye . . .	274,372	396,758	10	19.19	2,743,720	7,616,030	.95	.43	2,606,534.00	3,274,892.00
Flax . . .	15,000	15,000	5	10.40	75,000	156,000	1.85	1.63	138,750.00	254,280.00
Mixed Grains . . .	13,445	11,228	30	41.75	403,350	468,769	.45	.28	181,507.50	131,255.00
Peas . . .	1,659	3,306	12	22	19,908	72,732	2.00	1.41	39,816.00	102,552.00
Beans . . .	461	559	12	11	5,532	6,149	2.00	2.00	11,064.00	12,298.00
	8,221,100	8,282,893			132,356,363	282,909,513			\$106,698,646.70	\$135,726,863.00
Roots, etc..			Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.				
Potatoes . . .	31,660	39,960	93	119	2,944,380	4,755,240	.95	.60	2,797,161.00	2,853,144.00
Turnips . . .	6,602	9,245	100	114	660,200	1,053,930	1.25	1.00	825,250.00	1,053,930.00
	38,262	49,205			3,604,580	5,809,170			3,622,411.00	3,907,074.00
Fodder Crops.			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons				
Grain Hay . . .	2,427,303	1,861,033	2.00	2.25	4,854,606	4,187,324	9.00	3.00	43,691,454.00	12,561,972.00
Hay and Clover . . .	257,000	245,178	1.50	1.65	385,500	404,543	10.00	6.00	3,855,000.00	2,427,258.00
Alfalfa . . .	39,812	38,548	2.50	2.70	99,530	104,079	14.00	10.00	1,393,420.00	1,040,790.00
Fodder Corn . . .	67,472	53,953	4	4.65	269,888	250,881	5.00	3.00	1,349,440.00	752,643.00
Sunflowers . . .	16,065	.....	10	....	160,650	.....	3.00	....	481,950.00	.....
	2,807,652	2,198,712			5,770,174	4,946,827			\$ 50,771,264.00	\$ 16,782,663.00
Total acreage and value of yields	11,067,014	10,530,810							\$161,092,321.70	\$156,416,600.00
Other Produce.			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.				
Honey . . .	.....	.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.25	....	13,750.00	.....
Alfalfa Seed . . .	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.30	.30	30,000.00	30,000.00
Wool . . .	.....	.....	678,463	.....	.....	.....	.33	....	223,892.79	326,500.00
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$161,359,964.49	\$156,773,100.00

STATEMENT No. 12—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND SOLD—
1923 AND 1924.

Dairy Products	No. 1924 1923	Total Production, Lbs 1924 1923	Price, per lb.		Value	
			1924	1923	1924	1923
Brought Forward						
Creamery Butter	89 75	21,500,000 17,868,853	.315 .3225	\$6,772,500.00 \$5,762,705.00		
No. Factories						
Cheese	13 13	1,675,000 1,850,000	.157 .1925	262,975.00 356,125.00		
Other Dairy Products				15,893,275.00 16,894,500.00	22,928,750.00	23,013,330.00
Poultry Products					8,916,000.00	8,300,000.00
Animals Slaughtered and Sold					20,772,593.74	17,146,000.00
Game and Furs					2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Horticultural and Garden Products					1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00
					\$217,477,308.23	\$209,232,430.00

*1923 acreage and total yield of wheat corrected by agreement with Dominion Census Bureau from figures published in 1924, as result of reduction shown by actual loading figures at end of crop season. Average yield for 1923 remains same as first published.

